5: Allen H-4 (no date) 1923 RH1 Caucasia RH L

At that time anti-Russian feeling was strong in England
175 and a number of fantastic propositions for the dismemberment
648 of the Muscovite Empire were being published. So influential a man as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe advocated the creation of an independent Circassia at the time of the Treaty of Paris, and in 1862 a number of enthusiastic public meetings at Dundee, Preston and elsewhere welcomed Cherkess deputies, who had come to England to petition the intervention of the Queen. But these efforts were of no avail. The Kars and Ingur campaigns had convinced responsible British statesmen that it was too late to attempt to retard the Russian absorption of the Caucasus, and the Treaty of Paris, by ignoring "the Circassian Question," gave the sanction of Europe to the Russian
175 position in those regions.
[668] In 1859 Shamil, deserted by his followers, and surrounded
[59] by Russian forts, was driven from his last stronghold, Veden. Accompanied only by a hundred faithful *murtazeks*, he fled to the mountainous aul of Gunib in Southern Daghestan, where he subsequently surrendered.[1] The war-weary mountaineers had everywhere laid down their arms; the Russian conquest of the Eastern Caucasus was complete.

175 Five years later, in 1864, the last resistance of the Cherkesses
727 and Abkhazians was crushed. Nearly 500,000 of these unfortunate people, together with 100,000 Chechens, emigrated subsequently to Turkey, where the greater number died of disease and starvation.[2] They left their mountain homes a desert, but their place was gradually filled by Bohemian and Cossack immigrants.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8 there was some unrest amongst the remnants of the western tribes, but Turkish attempts to raise a general insurrection of the Mussulman mountaineers were ineffectual. As a result of the war, the Russians, by the Treaty of Berlin (1878), obtained almost the last remaining areas inhabited by the Caucasian races, Batum and the Ajar hills.

[1] After exile at Kaluga and Kiev, he died on a pilgrimage, at Medina, in 1871.

[2] Some thousand Cherkesses—Chapsughs, Ulikhs, Kabardans and Abkhazians
● [66] —are settled in the vilayet of Sivas, others in that of Bitlis. The Chechens, after causing much trouble in the vilayets of Kars and Erzerum, finally scattered about the region of Bitlis, Van and Mush, while others settled in the vilayet of Diarbakr.

1 [i.e., during the Crimean War -- Analyst]

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1

166 The government has been promoting resettlement in areas newly won for cultivation, such as the drained sections of the Colchis marshes and the irrigated parts of the dry steppes, such as the Samgora irrigation district near Tbilisi.

161 In Azerbaidzhan, the average density is 37.3 persons per square kilometer. The densest population areas are the oil-producing Apsheron Peninsula with Baku, the growing Kirovabad industrial district, and the subtropical Lenkoran' lowland. The average density in these areas is between 50 to 100 persons per square kilometer. Sparse settlement characterizes the dry steppes (Mili, Shirvan, Mugan, Saliany). The Nakhichevan' ASSR has a density of 25 to 50 in the valley of the Araxes River and 1 to 10 in the northern uplands. Most of the population of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast is concentrated in the area's northeast and southeast corners, i.e. the Terter River Valley and the lowland parts of the Oblast. The rest of Azerbaidzhan, in particular the valley of the Kura River, has an average density of 25 to 50.

The average density of Armenia is 42.7 persons per square kilometer, higher than in Azerbaidzhan, but lower than in Georgia. The population is largely concentrated in the valley of the Araxes River, with the Erevan basin and the Leninakan plateau. The sparsest settlement is found in the southeast -- the Karabakh plateau -- and other parts of the Armenian highlands.